

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

Granite Rock Company,

No. C04-02767 JW

Plaintiff(s),

**FINAL PRETRIAL
CONFERENCE ORDER - JURY TRIAL**

v.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Freight,
C et al,

Defendant(s).

On April 9, 2007, the Court conducted a Final Pretrial Conference, pursuant to which the
Court issues the following order:

TRIAL SCHEDULE

Jury Selection	4/24/07 from 9 AM to 12 noon
Sessions	Session 1: 4/24/07 from 1 PM to 4 PM Sessions 2 and 3: 4/25/07 from 9 AM to 12 noon; 1 PM to 4 PM Sessions 4 and 5: 4/26/07 from 9 AM to 12 noon; 1 PM to 4 PM Sessions 6 and 7: 4/27/07 from 9 AM to 12 noon; 1 PM to 4 PM Sessions 8 and 9: 5/1/07 from 10 AM to 12 noon; 1 PM to 4 PM Sessions 10 and 11, argue and submit: 5/2/07 from 9 AM to 12 noon; 1 PM to 4 PM
Jury Deliberations	5/3/2007; 5/4/2007

Jury Selection

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2 1. The entire panel will be sworn. The Court will inform the panel of the nature and
3 duration of the case and ask any panel member to identify himself or herself if, due to the nature or
4 duration of the case or any physical or personal problem, service would impose an extreme hardship.
5 The Court will examine panel members claiming hardship and issue appropriate excuses.

6 2. The Clerk will call the names of all prospective jurors. Fourteen jurors will be seated in
7 the jury box, and the others will be seated in the courtroom in the order in which their names are
8 called.

9 3. The Court will conduct voir dire of the prospective jurors, including any Court-approved
10 questions which have been previously submitted by counsel.

11 4. After the Court has completed voir dire, counsel shall ask for permission to approach the
12 bench to inform the Court if counsel wish to challenge a particular juror or jurors for cause. If
13 counsel wish to challenge for cause, the Court will determine a procedure for hearing the challenge.
14 If parties do not indicate a desire to make legal challenges, the jury panel is deemed passed for
15 cause, and the parties will be allowed to exercise any peremptory challenges.

16 5. Parties are required to responsively indicate any peremptory challenges. In multiple party
17 cases, counsel are directed to elect and designate one of their number as "lead" counsel for the
18 purpose of exercising joint challenges. The first 8 prospective jurors remaining after exercise of
19 challenges shall be seated as jurors. If more than 8 jurors are to be chosen pursuant to Rule 48,
20 Fed.R.Civ.P., prior to jury selection, the Court will advise the parties of the number of jurors to be
21 chosen and the number of additional peremptory challenges to be allowed. For cases where eight (8)
22 jurors are impaneled, each side (individually or jointly) will be allowed four (4) peremptory
23 challenges.

24 6. Before the remaining panel is excused, the Court will ask counsel if there is any legal
25 cause why the panel should not be sworn as the jury for the case. If a party should indicate a desire
26 to state legal cause, the Court will determine a time and procedure for ruling on those objections.
27 Any objections not stated are deemed waived.
28

Exhibits

7. On the day before the first day of trial, each party shall lodge with Chambers an exhibit binder for each witness, which shall contain all exhibits which the party contemplates offering into evidence through the witness. Any party objecting to an exhibit shall insert a page in front of the exhibit which identifies the party making the objection and the legal ground for the objection. Although an exhibit to which an objection has been made may be shown to the witness, it shall not be displayed to the trier of fact unless the objection is overruled and the exhibit is received into evidence.

8. If the case involves only a few exhibits, instead of witness exhibit binders, the parties may include all exhibits in a single notebook.

9. Unless otherwise ordered, all exhibits shall be in a format compatible with either the video or digital evidence presentation system utilized by the Court for display after it is received into evidence.

10. The parties are encouraged to stipulate to the admission into evidence of all exhibits. If the parties stipulate to admissibility, the parties shall indicate, "I am going to show you Exhibit __, which is in evidence by stipulation." The exhibit may be shown to the witness and the trier of fact without being formally offered into evidence.

11. The proffering party shall retain custody of all exhibits, schedules, summaries, diagrams or charts to be used at the trial.

Trial Procedure

12. In opening statements and in arguments to the jury, counsel shall not express personal knowledge or opinion concerning any matter in issue; and shall not suggest to the jury directly or indirectly, that it may or should request transcripts or the reading of any testimony by the reporter.

13. Counsel must question witnesses from the podium, using the microphone. Without requesting permission, counsel may approach witnesses for any proper purposes.

14. Address all remarks to the Court, not to opposing counsel.

15. Refer to all persons, including witnesses, other counsel and the parties by their surnames and not by their first or given names.

1 16. No demonstrative exhibits, charts, diagrams or enlargements shall be placed within sight
2 of the jury unless previously disclosed to opposing counsel.

3 17. In examining a witness, counsel shall not repeat or echo the answer given by the witness.

4 18. Counsel must stand when making an objection. Arguments on points of law or
5 evidentiary matters shall be made out of the presence of the jury. Thus, when objections or
6 responses to objections are made, only the legal basis of the objections and responses may be stated.

7 19. Offers of, or requests for, a stipulation should be made privately, not within the hearing
8 of the jury.

9 20. Conferences at the bench or sidebar are not favored by the Court. Counsel are
10 responsible for bringing any matters which require hearing out of the presence of the jury to the
11 attention of the Court during a time when the jury is not in session. Any sidebar conferences which
12 are allowed will be off the record. If any counsel wishes to place matters on the record, he or she
13 may so request, and the Court will make a responsive order.

14 21. Counsel have full responsibility to arrange for the appearance of witnesses during the
15 presentation of their case so as to eliminate delay caused by waiting for witnesses who have been
16 placed on call by counsel.

17 22. Unless an agreement to the contrary is entered into by opposing counsel, all nonparty or
18 nonexpert witnesses will be excluded from the courtroom when not testifying. When a witness has
19 completed his or her testimony, the witness is excused unless counsel indicates that he or she wishes
20 the witness to remain subject to being recalled. Any witness who has been excused from further
21 testimony may remain as a spectator. It will be the responsibility of counsel to make an
22 announcement at the time the witness steps down that he or she should remain in the environs of the
23 Court for a reasonable time to permit such counsel an opportunity to secure and serve a subpoena
24 upon the witness and assume responsibility for his or her per diem and other expenses as provided
25 by governing rule or statute.

26 23. Counsel shall admonish all persons at counsel table that gestures, facial expressions,
27 audible comments, or the like, as manifestations of approval or disapproval during the testimony of
28 witnesses, or at any other time, are prohibited.

1 24. Counsel should never, in the presence of the jury, ask the Court reporter to mark or flag
2 a witness's answer to a particular question. Instead, make a note of the time and subject matter of
3 the testimony you want marked, and inform the reporter unobtrusively at the next recess. This is to
4 avoid the use of "marking" as a device for attracting the jury's attention to certain testimony.

5 25. Witness examination shall consist of direct examination, cross-examination and re-direct
6 examination. No recross-examination will be allowed without prior approval of the Court
7 specifically indicating the area for recross-examination. When there are multiple defense counsel,
8 they are directed to confer and designate to the Court the sequence in which they wish to be
9 recognized during trial for purposes of presenting opening statements and conducting cross-
10 examination of witnesses. If one counsel conducts the direct examination of a witness, that same
11 counsel must make objections when the witness is cross-examined. Counsel who will conduct the
12 cross-examination should object while the witness is on direct.

13 26. From and after the moment the case is called for trial, any objection, motion or other
14 application for relief made by any defense counsel, orally or in writing, shall be deemed to be
15 adopted and joined in by every other defendant, without announcement by counsel to that effect, and
16 the rulings of the Court shall be deemed applicable to each defendant unless otherwise stated at the
17 time the ruling is made. Accordingly, it shall be regarded as unnecessary and improper for counsel
18 to rise to "join in" an objection or motion. Rather, counsel should rise to be heard only for the
19 purpose of expressly opting out of an objection or motion if that is his or her position.

20 27. Counsel are directed to deliver to opposing counsel at the end of each trial day (if not
21 earlier) a list of witnesses counsel anticipates calling the next trial day.

22 28. Counsel calling a non-client witness to testify should have no further discussions with
23 that witness concerning the case or any aspect of his or her testimony after the witness has been
24 tendered for cross-examination and until such time as the witness has been tendered back for redirect
25 examination. At all other times, within the bounds of governing ethics and the law, counsel may
26 engage in discussions with witnesses during trial.

27 29. Counsel are directed to schedule any matters to be heard out of the presence of the jury
28 at a time other than that set for the presentation of evidence. Any time taken away from presentation

1 of evidence to the trier of fact due to, for example, lengthy legal motions made during the time
2 allocated to the presentation of evidence, or delays in the commencement of proceedings due to
3 circumstances within the control of counsel, will be deducted from the time allocated for the
4 presentation of evidence. Upon timely application based upon good cause, the Court may relieve a
5 party of its stipulation to the agreed schedule.

6 30. It is the practice of the Court periodically to inform counsel of the Court's record of how
7 much time each side has remaining for the presentation of evidence based upon the stipulated trial
8 schedule.

9 31. In an effort to heighten juror comprehension and to sharpen the issues in dispute, after
10 each witness has been excused, counsel may request permission to address the jury for purposes of
11 commenting on the significance of the evidence. Commentary shall be limited to 5 minutes for each
12 party. Commentary shall be opened by the side calling the witness (unless waived) and closed by
13 the side cross-examining the witness. No rebuttal to commentary shall be allowed. Commentary
14 must conform to the rules of evidence with respect to closing argument. Counsel are cautioned to
15 avoid any appearance of stating principles of law which apply to the case or expressing any personal
16 opinion concerning the credibility of witnesses. Time taken for commentary shall be deducted from
17 the time allocated to each side for the presentation of evidence.


18 **Instructing the Jury**

19 32. The Court pre-instructs the jury as to preliminary matters immediately before opening
20 statements, and finally instructs before arguments of counsel. Written instructions are provided to
21 the jury upon retiring for deliberation.

22 **Jury Deliberations**

23 33. Counsel and litigants are not required to remain in the courtroom during jury
24 deliberations; however, it is counsel's responsibility to keep the clerk fully informed as to counsel's
25 whereabouts at all times, including the noon hour. Counsel are expected to return to the courtroom
26 within five minutes after being notified to do so. Failure to be available will be deemed waiver of
27 the right to be present.

34. The jury will be permitted to take a noon recess or other rest breaks without the necessity of reconvening, and to retire for the evening and resume their deliberations the next morning without reconvening.


JAMES WARE
United States District Judge

1 **THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT COPIES OF THIS ORDER HAVE BEEN DELIVERED TO:**

2 Adam James Peters apeters@littler.com
3 Alan Sam Levins alevins@littler.com
4 Duane B. Beeson dbeeson@beesontayer.com
5 Kimberly Lynn Owens kowens@littler.com
6 Lisa W. Pau lpau@beesontayer.com
7 Peder J. Thoreen pthoreen@altshulerberzon.com
8 Peter D. Nussbaum pnussbaum@altshulerberzon.com
9 Rebekah B. Evenson revenson@altshulerberzon.com

10 **Dated: April 11, 2007**

Richard W. Wieking, Clerk

11 **By: /s/ JW Chambers**
12 **Elizabeth Garcia**
13 **Courtroom Deputy**

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United States District Court
For the Northern District of California